Goal of full Employment by the end of Ninth Five Year Plan

1356. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) what efforts have so far been made by his Ministry to achieve the goal of full employment by the end of Ninth Plan, particularly through the creation of job opportunities from now on in different sectors;

(b) whether Government have decided to set up any Body Foundation with some initial funding by the concerned Ministry, in order to cut down the time lag in revival of sick PSUs, largely responsible for increasnig unemployment, as reported in the Hindustan Times, dated 21st July, 1994; and

(c) If so, what are Government's latest plans to achieve the target and allocations made therefor during 1994—97, details including the figures as on 30th June, 1994 (Statewise) as per records maintained by the Employment Exchanges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) The Eighth Plan envisages an average rate of employment growth of 2.6 to 2.8 per cent per annum or 8 to 9 million additional employment opportunities per year, on and average, corresponding to an average annual rate of growth of the economy of 5.6 per cent. A continuation of this employment growth into 9th Plan leading to generation of additional employment opportunities of around 9.5 million per year on an average, should result in the achievement of a near-full employment stiuation by the year 2002. To accelerate employment growth, the Plan strategy lays emphasis on faster growth of sectors, sub-sectors and areas having high employment potential.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) A statement (See below) indicating the number of job-seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges as on 30-4-1994 (latest available), all of whom were not necessarily unemployed, is annexed.

Statement

Number of job-seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges as on 30th April, 1994

Sl. No.	Name of States/Union Territory	Number on Live Register (in thousands)
1	2	3
	States	
1	Andhra Pradesh	2919.7
2	Arunachal Pradesh	12.1
3	Assam	1369.3
4	Bihar	3315.3
5	Goa	116.2
6	Gujarat	923.4
7	Haryana	678.7
8	Himachal Pradesh	507.6
9	Jammu & Kashmir	146.5
10	Karnataka	1 595.3
11	Kerala	4041.2
12	Madhya Pradesh	1921.8
13	Maharashtra	3337.9
14	Manipur	241.3
15	Meghalaya	26.7
16	Mizoram	41.1
17	Nagaland	22.5
18	Orissa	841.1
19	Punjab	613.9
20	Rajasthan	832.0
21	Sikkim*	..
22	Tamilnadu	3812.6
23	Tripura	190.0

1	2	3
24	Uttar Pradesh. . .	2316
25	West Bengal . . .	4844.
	Union Territories	
26	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	18.1
27	Chandigarh . . .	160.9
28	Dadra & Nagar Haveli .	3.7
29	Delhi	925.2
30	Daman & Diu . .	4.9
31	Lakshadweep . . .	8.2
32	Pondicherry . . .	135.9
	Total :	35924.9

Note : 1. *No Employment Sxchange is functioning in this State.

2. Total may not taly due to round ing off.

3. All Registrants may not necessarily be unemployed.

International Programme for Elimination of Child Labour

1857. SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE:

SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has joined the International programme for elimination of child labour; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, indicating the phases, stages and the time frame for the implementation of the programme? (

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) International Programme for Eliminiation of Child Labour (IPEC) is executed through action programmes which are aimed to be demonstrative. The programme envisages the involvement of Government, workers', and employers' organisations, NGOs, educationalists, parents and children in the task of elimination of child labour. The Programme is upto December, 1996.

For the year 1992 and 1993, US$ 2.25 million has been alloted to India and for the two years 1994 and 1995 another US$ 1.4 million has been allotted.

Already 57 action programmes benefiting more than 30,000 children are under implementation.

Apart from the action programmes which benefit children withdrawn from work directly, there is a training programme for enforcement officers of the State and Central Governments in order to make them effective in the enforcement of the laws relating to child labour. This has been handled by the National Labour Institute through 4 State Labour Institutes.

There is also an awareness programme called 'Campaign against Child Labour' implemented through a network of NGOs spread across the country.

A Workshop was also conducted to involve Trade Unions and their members closely to combat child labour.

Another programme selected is to be implemented by the Central Board for Workers Education. This programme envisages the inclusion of a capsule on child labour in the training programmes which the Board is now conducting.

The first Phase of two years of the Programme ended in December, 1993. The programme has now entered its 2nd Phase and it will conclude in December, 1995. The Memorandum of Understanding is due to expire in 1996; six months before its expiry a review is slated.